

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A silver halide color photographic
lightsensitive material comprising a support and,
superimposed thereon, at least one blue-sensitive
5 silver halide emulsion layer, green-sensitive silver
halide emulsion layer, red-sensitive silver halide
emulsion layer and protective layer, which silver
halide color photographic lightsensitive material
contains at least one compound capable of increasing
10 photographic speed, the compound having at least three
heteroatoms in its molecule, and wherein at least one
layer of the silver halide emulsion layers comprises an
emulsion, the emulsion consisting of a photosensitive
silver halide emulsion wherein 50% or more in number of
15 all the silver halide grains are occupied by tabular
grains having (111) faces as main planes, the tabular
grains:

- (i) composed of silver iodobromide or silver
chloriodobromide;
- 20 (ii) having an equivalent circle diameter of
1.0 μm or more and a thickness of 0.15 μm or less; and
- (iii) composed of core portions of 0.1 μm or less
thickness free of growth ring structure and composed of
silver iodobromide and shell portions having ten or
25 more dislocation lines.

2. The silver halide color photographic
lightsensitive material according to claim 1, wherein

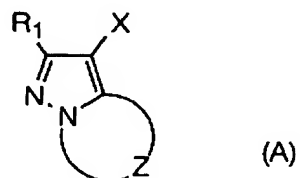
the sum of protective layer thicknesses is 3 μm or less.

3. The silver halide color photographic
lightsensitive material according to claim 1, wherein
5 the compound capable of increasing photographic speed,
the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its
molecule, is a 1,3,4,6-tetraazaindene compound.

4. The silver halide color photographic
lightsensitive material according to claim 2, wherein
10 the compound capable of increasing photographic speed,
the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its
molecule, is a 1,3,4,6-tetraazaindene compound.

5. The silver halide color photographic
lightsensitive material according to claim 1, wherein
15 the compound capable of increasing photographic speed,
the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its
molecule, is represented by the following general
formula (A) or general formula (B).

General formula (A)

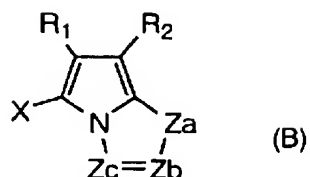


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In the general formula (A), R₁ represents a
hydrogen atom or a substituent. Z represents a
nonmetallic atom group required for forming a
25 5-membered azole ring containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms.
The azole ring may have a substituent (including a

condensed ring). X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

General formula (B)



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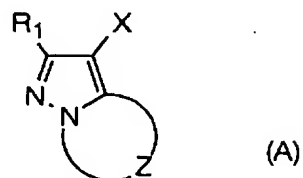
In the general formula (B), Za represents -NH- or -CH(R₃)-. Each of Zb and Zc independently represents -C(R₄)= or -N=. Each of R₁, R₂ and R₃ independently represents an electron withdrawing group whose Hammett substituent constant σ_p value is in the range of 0.2 to 1.0. R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, provided that when there are two R₄s in the formula, the two R₄s may be identical with or different from each other. X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

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6. The silver halide color photographic lightsensitive material according to claim 2, wherein the compound capable of increasing photographic speed, the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its molecule, is represented by the following general formula (A) or general formula (B).

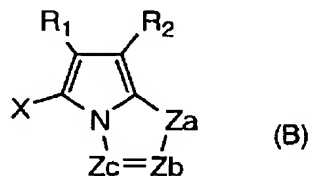
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General formula (A)



In the general formula (A), R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent. Z represents a nonmetallic atom group required for forming a 5-membered azole ring containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms. The azole ring may have a substituent (including a condensed ring). X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

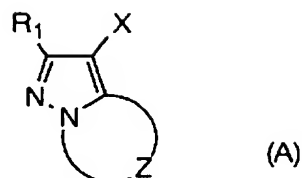
General formula (B)



In the general formula (B), Z_a represents $-NH-$ or $-CH(R_3)-$. Each of Z_b and Z_c independently represents $-C(R_4)=$ or $-N=$. Each of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 independently represents an electron withdrawing group whose Hammett substituent constant σ_p value is in the range of 0.2 to 1.0. R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, provided that when there are two R_4 s in the formula, the two R_4 s may be identical with or different from each other. X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

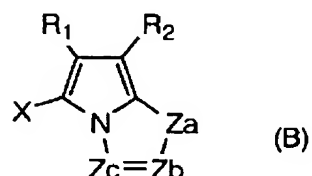
7. The silver halide color photographic lightsensitive material according to claim 3, wherein the compound capable of increasing photographic speed, the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its molecule, is represented by the following general formula (A) or general formula (B).

General formula (A)



In the general formula (A), R_1 represents a
 5 hydrogen atom or a substituent. Z represents a
 nonmetallic atom group required for forming a
 5-membered azole ring containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms.
 The azole ring may have a substituent (including a
 condensed ring). X represents a hydrogen atom or a
 10 substituent.

General formula (B)

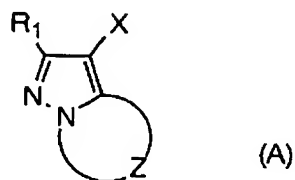


In the general formula (B), Z_a represents $-NH-$ or
 15 $-CH(R_3)-$. Each of Z_b and Z_c independently represents
 $-C(R_4)=$ or $-N=$. Each of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 independently
 represents an electron withdrawing group whose Hammett
 substituent constant σ_p value is in the range of 0.2 to
 1.0. R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent,
 20 provided that when there are two R_4 s in the formula,
 the two R_4 s may be identical with or different from
 each other. X represents a hydrogen atom or a
 substituent.

8. The silver halide color photographic

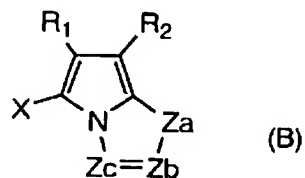
lightsensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the compound capable of increasing photographic speed, the compound having at least three heteroatoms in its molecule, is represented by the following general
 5 formula (A) or general formula (B).

General formula (A)



In the general formula (A), R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent. Z represents a nonmetallic atom group required for forming a 5-membered azole ring containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms. The azole ring may have a substituent (including a condensed ring). X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.
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General formula (B)



In the general formula (B), Z_a represents $-NH-$ or $-CH(R_3)-$. Each of Z_b and Z_c independently represents $-C(R_4)=$ or $-N=$. Each of R_1 , R_2 and R_3 independently represents an electron withdrawing group whose Hammett substituent constant σ_p value is in the range of 0.2 to 1.0. R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent,
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provided that when there are two R_4 s in the formula, the two R_4 s may be identical with or different from each other. X represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.